

tournament, track and field events, a marathon from Webster to Oxford, baseball games, basketball games, record hop and square dance festival.

Saturday events include a firemen's parade and muster, firemen's street fair and a dance at Wellington Auditorium.

On Sunday, anniversary services will be held in all Oxford churches. An anniversary parade with floats, marching units, antique cars and the Ferko String Mimmers Band of Philadelphia will highlight the closing events of the celebration.

As it can be seen from this recital of anniversary events, Oxford has planned a truly impressive program for the entertainment of the townspeople and the many visitors from neighboring towns. One special aspect, Mr. Speaker, should be signaled out for mention: The program is a simple and dignified one which represents months of hard work and effort on the part of many people to help make Oxford's 250th anniversary a

memorable one. The program is in keeping with the cherished and long-remembered programs which took place during earlier anniversary observances.

Those outstanding celebrations will be relived again next week in Oxford and, Mr. Speaker, in recognition of this 250th anniversary of the establishment of Oxford, I have introduced a special resolution, extending greetings and felicitations to the town of Oxford, which I am honored and privileged to represent in the Congress.

I am exceedingly proud of the community of Oxford and I hail, salute, and congratulate its fine people on this great anniversary.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I ask that the text of my resolution be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The material follows:

RESOLUTION OF OXFORD'S 250TH ANNIVERSARY

Whereas the year 1963 marks the 250th anniversary of the establishment of the town of Oxford, Massachusetts; and

Whereas from the time of settlement in 1687 the people of Oxford have figured conspicuously in the development and growth of this Nation; and

Whereas the observance of the 250th anniversary of Oxford will be celebrated July 3 through July 7, 1963, with impressive community ceremonies, large public gatherings and widespread participation of Massachusetts citizens and visitors from other States and places; and

Whereas Oxford is a progressive community of about ten thousand citizens, rich in historic interest, noted for its fervent civic spirit and for its many famous sons and daughters who distinguished themselves in many fields of endeavor and many facets of American civilization, and faithfully devoted to American institutions and ideals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives extends its greetings and felicitations to the people of Oxford, Massachusetts, on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of this community and the House of Representatives further expresses its appreciation for the splendid services rendered to the Nation by the citizens of Oxford during the past 250 years.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. ALBERT.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

JULY 5, 1963.

I hereby designate the Honorable CARL ALBERT to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

JOHN W. MCCORMACK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Acts 22: 28: *The chief Roman captain answered, "With a great sum obtained I this freedom," and Paul said, "But I was free born."*

Almighty God, may our minds and hearts continue to go out toward Thee in gratitude for the preceding day, which we were privileged to celebrate as our Independence Day.

We have been reminded of those vast multitudes of brave men and women who gave such a tremendous sum in sacrifice and suffering for our freedom.

Give us a greater appreciation of the blessings which we enjoy and a more devout determination to make our flag what our forefathers claimed it must be: The flag of the free.

Grant that during these troublous days in our national life we may not forget what the Stars and Stripes signify.

Inspire us with the principles of the Declaration of Independence which declare that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

May we earnestly strive to carry out those lofty principles for the sake of the

forefathers who paid such a costly price for them in days gone by.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, July 2, 1963, was read and approved.

JURORS, PER DIEM, AND SUBSISTENCE

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to announce to the House, in connection with the suspensions on Monday, that we have decided to add the bill H.R. 5905, to amend section 1871 of title 28, United States Code, to increase the per diem and subsistence and the limit of mileage allowances of grand and petit jurors.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from the June 27, 1963, edition of the Edwardsville Intelligencer on the first national debate concerning three proposed amendments to the U.S. Constitution which could change our basic constitutional system.

While generally the Nation's press has been slow in sounding the alarm as to the consequences of the adoption of such amendments, there have been those which have editorially and through their news column sought to bring the proposals to the light of public debate. I am proud to list the Edwardsville (Ill.) Intelligencer as one of the first to do so.

[From the Edwardsville (Ill.) Intelligencer, June 27, 1963]

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS DEBATE IN NATION IS HELD

(By B. J. Wander, Jr.)

About 150 persons at the Edwardsville Holiday Inn listened last night to the first national debate concerning three proposed U.S. constitutional amendments which could change the basic tenets of the American form of government.

What they heard was a debate which touched on the most basic issues in this country's political makeup. Florida Supreme Court Justice Millard Caldwell bitterly attacked the Supreme Court which he charged is "no longer * * * even paying lip-service to the Constitution." St. Louis Attorney Arthur Freund, opposing the amendments, described the issue as "the survival of the Union and the Supreme Court."

The topic of the debate was three amendments proposed by the Council of State Governments to the Federal Constitution.

The first would change the way in which the U.S. Constitution could be amended. It would allow two-thirds of the States to, in effect, pass an amendment without any intervention from any Federal governmental body.

The second would bar Federal courts from any jurisdiction in cases involving State legislative apportionment.

The third would establish a "Court of the Union" composed of the State supreme court justices who could overrule the U.S. Supreme Court in cases involving State-Federal relationships.

Following the debate, the members of the Madison County Bar Association present at the debate voted 40 to 13 to oppose the first two amendments, and 43 to 10 to oppose the third. The debate was sponsored by the county bar association.

Freund and Caldwell differed sharply on the role of the U.S. Supreme Court in the government of this country. They touched on the basic intentions of the constitution-makers and talked about many of the same issues which were brought up when the Constitution was first written.

GENERAL ARGUMENTS

Caldwell, favoring the amendments, described the basic problems involved by asking three questions: 1. "Which do you prefer, the Constitution as written or as being amended by the Supreme Court of the United States?" 2. "Which do you prefer: dual sov-

ereignty or government centralized in the Supreme Court?" 3. If the Constitution does need changing, "Which method should be used: As provided in the Constitution or as provided by the Supreme Court?"

He charged that the High Court is practicing a "pseudo-omnipotence," and that "The Federal Government is swallowing up the State governments." Caldwell also urged the popular election of all judges so that they would be answerable to the people. He called the Court "power hungry."

Attorney Freund, on the other hand, described the basic issue as the "survival of the Union and the Supreme Court." He described the Constitution as a "flexible" document, and said that the High Court of the land is the proper agency to interpret the Constitution in terms of changing situations in this country. Freund said that if the amendments are adopted, it would put the country on the "ruinous road to a confederacy." He said he believes the basic intent of the amendments is to shatter the country into separate political entities.

Freund issued a plea to recognize that the United States is a "unitary nation," and that the Supreme Court is the proper place to decide national questions. He charged that those critical of the Court have some particular interests at heart rather than a consideration of basic issues. Freund said attacks have come from sectional interests (segregationists), from those seeking to perpetuate inequal reapportionment in State legislatures (rural interests) and from groups opposing recent school prayer decisions (church groups).

Summing up his arguments, Freund stated that the Constitution is law, and like all law, final judgment must rest in a national court. Freund also said "It is amazing that these proposals have found support among conservatives, because they are radical in the extreme."

NEW AMENDING PROCEDURE

In regard to changing the way the Federal Constitution can be amended, Caldwell charged that the Supreme Court, through its judicial rulings, is actually the body now changing basic laws in the Constitution. He stated: "Thirty-eight States ought to have as much power as the Supreme Court has." Noting an objection by Freund that States representing only 40 percent of the people could adopt an amendment, Caldwell stated "The choice is between 40 percent of the people or five justices." At another point he called the Supreme Court justices "political appointees, answerable to no one, elected by no one, and appointed for life."

Freund countered that to adopt the amendment proposal would be a "shocking" thing. He deplored the fact that the National Government, which represents the people as a whole, would have no voice at all in the amending of the document which controls their National Government. Freund said the amendment would "nullify all of the wisdom we have gained at great price."

REAPPORTIONMENT

Borrowing a phrase from former Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, Caldwell said that the High Court must stay out of the "political thicket." He charged that the Court has no business deciding cases involving a State legislature's apportionment, and added that the Supreme Court is determining the rights of the people rather than the legislature. He said the Federal Court is "swallowing up" the State governments.

Freund, however, said that to pass the amendment denying Federal courts jurisdiction in State reapportionment cases would constitute the first diminution of liberty, justice and equality in this country. "It would deny equal protection under the law," he said. Freund pointed out that if this amendment passed, reversing the Supreme

Court's *Baker v. Carr* ruling on apportionment, then other amendments would surely follow upsetting court rulings which sectional interests are opposing.

COURT OF THE UNION

"I look with favor on the proposal," commented Caldwell, in reference to the amendment setting up a "super" Supreme Court. He said, "I would rather trust 50 State judges than 9 political appointees." He urged those at the meeting to "join in combat. * * * in an all-out effort to recapture constitutional government for the people."

Freund cited three reasons why the Court of the Union idea would not be effective (1) The judges could meet only very infrequently. (2) State judges are not experts in Federal Constitutional law. (3) State judges are subject to State legislative pressures. He added that the American people are committed to the idea that the Constitution is law, and that this law can be upheld only by a strong Federal court.

GUESTS

Attending the meeting were presidents of bar associations in Missouri, Illinois, and the St. Louis area. The dean of the Washington University Law School also attended. The three Madison County circuit judges were present, along with National, State and local news media representatives.

A question and answer period followed the debate, followed later by the balloting when the three proposals were overwhelmingly turned down.

BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS DEFICIT

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, the United States has had a deficit in its international balance of payments every year, except one, since 1950. These deficits in large part account for the fact that our short-term liabilities to foreigners other than international institutions total about \$20 billion. These liabilities represent the total potential claims against our gold stock of \$15.7 billion. If we subtract from the total gold stock the \$12 billion required to serve as the backing for our currency the amount of free gold still available to meet potential claims is less than \$4 billion.

Efforts to eliminate the balance-of-payments deficit have not yet met with success. While the deficit last year officially was \$2.2 billion, it would have been about \$3.5 billion without the special financial transactions used by the Treasury. In the first quarter of this year, the deficit was \$3.2 billion—seasonally adjusted annual rate.

I regret to say, Mr. Speaker, that by and large the measures taken so far to combat the payments problem have been mere palliatives. Attempts to reconcile the objectives of domestic economic policy and balance-of-payments policy have failed. Unless the United States eliminates its deficit in the near future, there is a grave danger of a breakdown in the international financial system which would have not only serious international consequences, but which would

create new and serious problems for our domestic economy.

Looking to the future, the United States should initiate discussions within the International Monetary Fund, designed to strengthen the international monetary system. Such a strengthening of the world payments system could largely replace the bilateral and ad hoc obligations which the United States is now assuming to bolster the dollar's position.

It is clearly time for a declaration of congressional intent that the elimination of the balance-of-payments deficit should receive top priority by the administration, that the maintenance of balance-of-payments equilibrium should be a continuing and major goal of our economic policy and that the world monetary mechanism should be strengthened.

I am introducing today a resolution which would have this effect, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of these remarks.

H. CON. RES. 192

Concurrent resolution stating the sense of the Congress that achievement of balance-of-payments equilibrium is essential and that the United States should take the initiative in fostering an international balance of payments

Whereas the United States has had a deficit in its international balance of payments every year, except one, since 1950; and

Whereas largely as a result of these deficits, United States short-term dollar liabilities to foreigners totaled \$25,300,000,000 at the end of April 1963; and

Whereas these liabilities constitute a potential claim against the United States gold stock of \$15,700,000,000, of which less than \$4,000,000,000 is "free gold" not required to serve as backing for our currency; and

Whereas the health of our domestic economy and strength of the dollar and its ability to serve as a key international reserve currency depends upon the early elimination of the balance-of-payments deficit and the creation of improved arrangements to serve the liquidity needs of an expanding international trade and payments system: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that achievement of balance-of-payments equilibrium in a manner consistent with the dollar's role as a key international reserve currency should receive the highest priority in the formation of national economic policy; and be it further

Resolved, That the maintenance of equilibrium in its international accounts should be a continuing and major goal of United States international economic policy; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States take the initiative within the International Monetary Fund to devise new and improved methods of permanently strengthening the international monetary and credit mechanism in order to provide (a) improved means of financing balance-of-payments deficits until basic corrective forces restore equilibrium, and (b) sufficient liquidity to finance increases in world trade and payments once United States balance-of-payment equilibrium is achieved.

PROPOSED COMMISSION ON NOXIOUS AND OBSCENE MATTERS AND MATERIALS

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman

from Minnesota [Mr. LANGEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, congressional offices are receiving many complaints from their constituents indicating that citizens of this country are being bombarded with a new round of obscene literature through the mails. The Post Office Department tells us that it and the Department of Justice are trying to halt it. However, whenever such shocking trash is stopped in one place, it pops up again somewhere else, which indicates we need to step up activities to curb these insidious dealers in human decay.

Because I believe the situation is so serious I am today reintroducing my bill to create a Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials. This Commission would include members from the Post Office Department, the Department of Justice, the FBI, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Members of Congress. Public members on the Commission would include clergymen, secondary school officials, States attorneys general, county or city law-enforcement people, and representatives of the communications medias. The purpose would be to coordinate the piecemeal efforts now going on all over the country.

The Commission would also serve to keep the public informed of the dangers that exist from the distribution of obscene materials. An informed public is still the best way to rid our Nation of the filth peddlers, but they need the concentrated effort of this type of Commission to effect positive action.

I am not trying to ban any books, but I am trying to rid this country of the pamphlets, the magazines, the sensational pictures, and the like that contain absolutely no message except to spread filthy pornography among our people, especially our children. We have pure food and drug laws to make sure our children are not poisoned physically. We also need laws to make sure they are not poisoned mentally by the warped personalities of those who produce and distribute their psychopathic wares.

THE DOMESTIC FARMWORKER RECORD

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, some Members of Congress have indicated a sincere interest in the actual responsiveness of domestic workers to accept agricultural labor. For their information I report the following figures from the Monterey County, Calif., agricultural commissioner obtained from 15 growers who kept accurate records of domestics referred to them by the department of employment: Of 4,468 domestic workers

referred, 239, or 5 percent, failed to report to work after requesting employment; 1,140, or 25 percent, worked less than 3 days; 1,208, or 27 percent, worked less than 7 days; 905, or 20 percent, worked less than 14 days; 514 worked less than 1 month; 291 worked 1 month or more; 88 worked 2 months or more; and 83 worked 3 months or more. The figures are, I believe, typical.

Employment was available for a period of at least 6 months, with a minimum wage of \$1 per hour and an average wage of \$1.40 per hour. Competing areas in other States pay a much lower scale, often one-third less.

The climate and working conditions are among the most favorable for field work in America. Educational facilities and social acceptance are excellent. Any comparison of the wage scales in other industries with the minimum skills required indicates that the agriculture wages are fair, even generous. Some labor in agriculture, where the skill is higher, of course, is among the highest paid of any industry.

The only disadvantages to the row crop work are that first, the worker must stoop because strawberries, lettuce, and other row crops grow close to the ground; and, second, the harvests last only a few months—requiring continuous movement from farm to farm which no, absolutely no, conscientious family desires.

Men without their families can earn and save a decent living—even though their skills are low. Men with their families dissipate their earnings in temporary housing, uneconomic food and clothing purchasing, and extraordinary travel expense.

The wives of Congressmen with children should have some appreciation of, and sympathy for, the nomadic problems of the migrant farmworker—except that where a congressional family may move twice a year, a migrant family is forced to move, 5, 7, or 10 times a year. I would like to hear from the Members' wives on this particular subject. Better, I would like to have them vote on the bracero program.

MISINFORMATION ON BRACERO PROGRAM

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, a Mr. Ginsbach, of Alamo, Tex., wrote a letter to a colleague condemning the bracero program. The letter was published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 18, 1963, on page 11048, and contained the following statement:

A large part of our community is made up of migratory laborers. So many times I have seen these laborers go to California when our own harvests are completed, only to return in a few weeks, because the braceros are doing all the work.

From my knowledge and information about the operation of the bracero pro-

gram, the quoted statement was false. I wrote to Mr. Ginsbach and asked him to give me the names of just two people who would verify the statement. Mr. Ginsbach responded, in the part which was relevant to my inquiry, as follows:

It is very seldom that I write to my Congressman, and I believe it was your name in last week's Packer, a trade paper, that prompted me to do so. You were mentioned as one who is sponsoring new bracero legislation.

This past shipping season I employed from 100 to 150 people during peak weeks in harvesting and shipping operations. Most of these people have homes here in Alamo and most of them are migratory workers in the summer and early fall. None of my employees were braceros. I am not a large operator. I do my own hiring and I am my own foreman and manager. I am on a first-name basis with most of the people who work for me. On many occasions I have discussed with them working conditions in the different areas they go to. Most of our migrants go to Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Minnesota, Michigan, and a small percentage to California. To name names and put people under oath, etc., I do not plan to do. I am not prepared to name you names nor give you addresses because I do not have a record of any. Nor do I plan to go out soliciting migratory workers for this information, partly because our migratory workers have practically migrated at this time. Of course, I am aware that a citizen can demand a bracero's job. I will only say that I have yet to see it happen.

Mr. Speaker, the most charitable assessment I can give to Mr. Ginsbach's two statements is that the first statement was incorrect and cannot be substantiated. I believe there is no one who would make the statement under penalty of perjury.

The bracero law requires double protection for the domestic worker. First, the local department of employment must certify, and the department of labor must concur, that no domestic labor is available before a bracero is imported. Secondly, whenever a domestic wants to work at a job held by a bracero, the domestic must be employed immediately. The bracero can be bumped in favor of the domestic at any time.

Everyone connected with the growing of row crop vegetables knows these simple rules. If an argument against the bracero program is valid, resorting to false statements should not be necessary by Mr. Ginsbach or others.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. MARSH (at the request of Mr. PRICE), for 30 minutes, on July 23, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CURTIS (at the request of Mr. SHRIVER), for 1 hour, on July 8.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. DANIELS (at the request of Mr. Boggs) and to include extraneous matter.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to: accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, July 8, 1963, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1001. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on the audit of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1962 (H. Doc. No. 133); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

1002. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on unnecessary costs to be incurred under the military departments' proposals for continued operation of separate Army and Navy hospitals in the San Francisco Bay area, California; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1003. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on the followup review of noncompetitive procurement of aeronautical replacement spare parts within the Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1004. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a supplemental report on illegal transactions under the Army stock fund; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1005. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on overprocurement of magnetos and distributors for reciprocating aircraft engines by the Department of the Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1006. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, relative to reporting that an adequate soil survey and land classification of the lands in the Dalles project, western division, Oregon, has been completed, pursuant to Public Law 172, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1007. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), transmitting additional material relating to a letter dated September 19, 1962, pertaining to facilities projects and a project at Milledgeville, Ga., comprising an addition to the existing National Guard Armory, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1008. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend further the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1009. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the Annual Report of the American National Red Cross for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1962, pursuant to an act approved January 5, 1905 (33 Stat. 599), and amended by an act of July 17, 1953 (67 Stat. 173); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1010. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposed concession contract which will authorize Dr. Watson M. Lacy to continue medical services on the south rim of the Grand Canyon National Park, pursuant to the act of July 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 543); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1011. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of

an application for a loan of \$696,700 for the King Hill Irrigation District of Elmore County, Idaho, pursuant to 70 Stat. 1044, as amended by 71 Stat. 48; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1012. A letter from the General Manager, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting a list of the nonprofit educational institutions in which title equipment was vested by the Atomic Energy Commission, pursuant to Public Law 85-934; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

1013. A letter from the Commissioner, Federal Housing Administration, relative to the research program conducted by the FHA, and relating to contracts entered into with Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the Pennsylvania State University, pursuant to Public Law 85-934; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

1014. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend section 313(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to prohibit drawback payments on exported articles under certain circumstances"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1015. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of an order granting the application for permanent residence filed by Franghi Anghelatos, A-15411809, pursuant to the Refugee Relief Act of 1953; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1016. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended by Public Law 87-885; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1017. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting reports concerning visa petitions which this Service has approved according the beneficiaries of such petitions first preference classification, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1018. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended by Public Law 87-885; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LANGEN:

H.R. 7389. A bill creating a Commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 7390. A bill to provide for the preparation of plans for the utilization of certain buildings in the District of Columbia for municipal purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 7391. A bill to authorize and direct the Architect of the Capitol to construct the third Library of Congress building in square 732 in the District of Columbia, to provide that such building shall be designated the "President James Madison Memorial Library," and to provide that additional facilities for the Library of Congress shall be built in squares 637 and 691 in the District of Columbia in order to render unnecessary the construction (at a cost of \$39 million) of a special memorial to President James Madison, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. Con. Res. 192. Concurrent resolution stating the sense of the Congress that achievement of balance-of-payments equilibrium is essential and that the United States should take the initiative in fostering an international balance of payments; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. CANNON: Memorial of the Missouri House of Representatives relating to water resources; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to a request that the Civil Aeronautics Board grant a permanent franchise to Northeast Airlines to provide service in the Boston-to-Florida route; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to enacting into law the civil rights recommendations of our President, John F. Kennedy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRY:

H.R. 7392. A bill for the relief of Dr. Cesar M. Caoli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7393. A bill for the relief of Thomas C. Macpherson, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

182. By Mr. HANNA: Petition to preserve the Monroe Doctrine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

183. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Washington, D.C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to accomplishing the immediate release of occupants of aircraft shot down in North Korea, who are now being held prisoners, by requesting the President to resort to whatever means are necessary to bring about their freedom; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1963

The Senate met at 9 o'clock a.m. and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF).

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate, under previous order, will now adjourn to Tuesday next.

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1963

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 3 seconds a.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the order of Thursday, June 27, 1963, until Tuesday, July 9, 1963, at 12 o'clock meridian.